SUNDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1879.

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" For Grant First, Last, and All the Time."

Total for the week

Mr. Don Cameron made no uncertain ut. terance when, previous to his election to the Chairmanship of the National Republican Committee, he was asked what were his views as to the Republican nomination for President. "I am for GRANT," was his response, "first, last, and all the time."

Mr. CAMERON knew very well beforehand that he would be elected Chairman of the Republican Committee: and having made up his mind to go for GRANT, with characteristic shrewdness he gave to his election all the significance possible in favor of GRANT by such an unreserved, outspoken expression of his preference. His election Tag thus rendered an important GRANT triumph.

It is true that Mr. CAMERON received barely votes enough to elect him. But it is not the Cameron way to secure a large surplus of votes. Once or twice in the history of the venerable SIMON CAMERON, when, to The surprise of the public, he has been elected United States Senator by a very close vote, it has been announced that there were several more votes at his command if he had needed them. So it is not improbable that Mr. Don CAMERON could have had more votes in the National Committee if he had required them.

Mr. Doy Cameron is a very rich man him. self, and he can unite with his own other large pecuniary influences. It will be borne in mind that he has married into the SHER-MAN family, and his early and decided espousal of GRANT's cause is all the more significant from his close connection, by marriage, with the Secretary of the Treasury, GRANT's leading rival for the Republican nomination.

Some Republican journals have attempted to make light of Mr. Camenon's election as Chairman of the National Committee because his majority was so small. But small as it was, it was a majority and was sufficient, and answered all the purposes of a majority.

Now, when the National Republican Convention comes to assemble, will not the same tactics which have given GRANT a majority in the National Committee give him a majority in the National Convention? It may be a small majority there also; but a majority is a majority, however small; and how small seever it may be, a majority will

With DON CAMERON, GEORGE W. CHILDS. and their very wealthy coadjutors zealously enlisted for GRANT, nothing that money can fairly do to nominate him will be left undone. We suppose our distinguished fellow citizen, Mr. EDWARDS PIERREPONT, to whom GRANT is indebted for having been received abroad as a retired Emperor, would raise his former contribution of twenty thousand dollars to one hundred thousand now; and he could probably collect enough more to bring it up to a quarter of a million.

GRANT'S public reunion with BARCOCK and Rosesov during his recent visit to Philadelphia, will serve as an open invitation to all who would plunder the Government to espouse his cause and contribute to its success, in the expectation of getting their money back multiplied many times in the event of his reëlection.

These are reflections which commend themselves to the serious consideration of all Republicans who are opposed to GRANT and to the third term.

Taking the Oath.

At the opening of the new political year thirty-two Senators and one hundred and twenty-eight Assemblymen will appear in the legislative halls of the new Capitol at Albany, and lifting their hands toward beaven, and appealing to Gop for the truth of their declarations, will severally take this onth:

"I do selemnly swear that I have not directly or tool rectly paid, offered, or promised to may, contributed, or offered or promised to contribute. Any money or other val nable thing as a consideration or reward for the giving o withhelding a vote at the election at which I was elected to said office inaming the office of Senator or Assembly man, as the case may be | and have not made any prom ise to influence the giving or withholding any such vote.

. This provision is found among the amend ments to the Constitution, which were rati fled by the people in November, 1874.

Suppose each of these Senators and As semblymen were required to take this oath in their several districts in the presence of all the voters thereof, gathered together in demn conclave. Is it not highly probable that in some instances, as the member reached the amen, ejaculations would break from the crowd like unto the energetic utterance of the late Dr. Horace Greekey on a memorable occasion, "You lie, you villain; you know you lie!"

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing like the Government Printing Office, has long been run as a merely partisan machine, and is a sort of political hospital for favorites of the Fraudulent Administration, Over four hundred and one thousand dollars were appropriated for this bureau for the current fiscal year, independent of items the cost of which is not reported, for engraving the portraits of dead members to accompany

their Congressional obituaries. A special building to carry on this busi ness was authorized in the last Congress and the sum of three bandred and twenty seven thousand five hundred dollars was voted for that object. And now, before this structure is completed, the modest request is made to purchase additional ground on the same site, of course at an enhanced price. In the first instance, half a square was bought; then the building was put up, and when it is nearly finished the jobbers propose to buy the other half, having deceived Congress at the start by pretending that the first outlay for the land was all that was

necessary or intended. This is an old trick of the Rings at Wash ington. They begin by asking a small appropriation, upon estimates made to order. with the essential figures falsified. Afte the entering wedge is driven home and the door of retreat is closed, the truth comes out; and Congress usually finds itself committed to a job in which some of the members are very apt to be interested. The huge edifice for the State, Navy, and War Departments was begun in this way, and twelve millions and more will probably be sunk in extravagance before the bills are finally footed up two or three years hence.

Connected with this vast pile of brick and granite was a scandalous contract, by which the Ring would have pocketed a million and a half at least, for Addition, Division, and | daughters of the rich. far more vehement

Silence. Had Grant remained in office, and | and venomous than the corresponding pas-BARCOCK continued as the engineer in charge of the building, to which place he was appointed in the interest of the jobbers, though holding three other offices at the time, it would have been easy to shut the eyes of one or two committeemen, as was done upon other investigations, and the plunder would have gone on as a matter of ourse. The frauds exposed in connection with the Custom House at Chicago, and with other public buildings, show clearly that this job was regularly organized when the scheme for erecting court houses, post offices, and custom houses in different parts of the country was put through Congress by a pooling process.

After all the vast expenditure for the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and the gross prodigality which has been the subject of repeated investigations without resulting in any real reform. Congress passed an act the other day which denies to the taxpayer even the poor privilege of buying such of its productions as may be offered for sale, on a footing with others. Here is what the managers of the close corporation have ordered:

That the Secretary of the Treasury, at the request of Senator. Representative, or Delegate in Congress, the head of a department or bureau, art association or library, be and is hereby authorized to furnish impreereafter be a part of the engraved stock of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at such rates and under such itions as he may deem necessary to protect the pub-

Only a preferred class, made up of members of Congress, of the heads of departments and of bureaus, art associations, and libraries, is to be recognized. And this is Demeratic legislation, initiated in the House of Representatives and amended in the Senate! The genius in South Carolina upon whose shoulders has fallen the mantle of the late illustrious Kerrr is not so crazy, after all, in proposing the combination ticket of GRANT and BAYARD. That charming fusion would bury the hatchet out of sight, and be in keeping with the wisdom of the Demoeratic managers at Washington.

Mr. Parkman on the Woman Question.

The doubt expressed by Mr. Francis PARKMAN in the North American Review touching the propriety of woman's suffrage called forth a vehement protest from the champions of that movement. No less than five of them entered the lists, and assailed their critic with all the weapons known to controversy, so that he finds himself constrained to publish a rejoinder in the present number of the same periodical. Few candid persons, we imagine, will dissent from his conclusions, which explode a series of well-known fallacies with more vigor and completeness than we have seen exhibited in print since Dr. Clarke's discussion of sex in education.

Mr. PARRMAN's five opponents could not manage to agree as to the reasons for demanding the ballot, or as to the results that were to flow from it. One thought that women are already too omnipotent in society, and desired to curtail their power in that special sphere by compelling them to share the burden of the suffrage; whereas another cried out that her sex were slaves, whose shackles the ballot must strike off. There was some difference of opinion, also, as to the distinguished names which might be mustered on their side of the debate. One of the five colleagues, for instance, invoked the authority of St. PAUL in favor of equal freedom for either sex, oblivious of certain words pronounced by the apostle to the Gentiles, to wit: " Let the woman learn in stience with all subjection. But I suffer not a woman to teach, nor to usurp authority over the man, but to be in silence." We have always supposed it was this awkward text which moved certain friends of woman's suffrage to repudiate St. PAUL altogether.

It must be owned that Mr. PARRMAN's lady antagonists did not show themselves quite so straightforward and upright in their method of dealing with his arguments as could be wished from the pioneers and spokesmen of a great reform. He makes it lear that the trick of garbling quotations, and putting fletitious words into your opponent's mouth, is not monopolized by men He shows, for instance, that a monstrous statement attributed to him, and which has gone the rounds of the press to the effect that "three-fourths of a female constituency would sell their charms, and those who had no charms of their own would use those of young girls"-is a sheer fabrication made out of the whole cloth. The device of holding up your adversary in debate as vicious and absurd, is familiar enough to the stump speaker; but its use by the advo cates of female suffrage is scarcely suggestive of the purification of politics by women.

Mr. PARKMAN's remark that the right to

vote should not be separated from the abil-

ty to fight, seems to have provoked furious reprobation. One indignant lady furnishes some curious statistics, tending to show that professional men have less bedily strength than laboring men, and that lergymen, in particular, are sadly weak in the arm of flesh. Of course it is true that some men are permanently disabled from fighting, and others may be incapacitated for one year, or one month, although fit to bear arms in the next; but the general fact remains that men are the fighting half of humanity and that women are not. Since history began, no Government ever sustained itself long unless it could command the physical force of the nation; and this, as Mr. Parkman demonstrates, is every whit as true of a democracy as of a despotism. The majority in a democratic republic feels secure that its enactments will take effect because the defeated minority, even if it does not respect law, will respect a force greater than its own. But suppose the numerical minority has the preponderance in courage and strength; then, in times of political excitement, the merely legal authority would need the help of a standing army. Twenty years ago, for example, a minority in this country rose against the majority. from the conviction that it could outlight it. This would happen often if the minority, as in the supposed case of woman's suffrage, had not only the belief but the absolute certainty that it could play the master. Whether this be creditable or not to human nature, it is the business of Government to shape itself to the actual, and not the mil-

Mr. PARKMAN gives another reason why woman's suffrage would tend to civil discord. Prominent, if not all-absorbing, in the politics of the future, may very likely be those problems concerned with the relations of labor and capital. Now, it is the peculiar and the capital danger of these questions that they inflame precisely those social rivalries and class animosities which are observed to be especially strong and rancor ous in women. If in the possible strife be tween labor and capital, which at best might prove a fierce one, women should be called to an active part, the effect would be like throwing pitch and rosin into the fire. Mr. PARKMAN thinks the wives and daughters of the poor would bring into the contest a jealousy and hate against the wives and

lennial condition of mankind.

sions in their husbands and brothers. It must be owned that Mr. PARRMAN evinces in his rejoinder a somewhat caustic temper, which, however, we cannot say is wholly unprovoked. The most temperate and satisfactory part of his remarks is his restatement of the arguments, grounded by Dr. CLABKE on the fundamental and ineffaceable distinctions of sexual structure and function. Women have great special tasks assigned to them by nature in the work of life, to which their whole being, moral as well as physical, is exquisitely adjusted. By physiological conditions, which cannot be cluded, everything in their existence is subordinated to the indispensable functions of continuing and rearing the human race. Rightly considered, it is a work no less dignified than essential, being the very root and stem of national existence, while the occupations of men are but the leaves and branches. Mr. PARKMAN is doubtless right in believing that an element of revolt against these absolute conditions of human existence is one of the motive powers of the so-called woman's rights movement. Among its advocates a disposition to ignore differences of sex is curiously common. An instance is cited in the experience of the examiner of a

rejoined, with flushed cheeks and some sharpness, "Nothing is taught about gender in this school." Nothing is more obvious than that many of the female suffrage champions are impatient of purely feminine work, and eager to imitate men; but we concur with Mr. PARKMAN in thinking it a pity their imitation has not taken a more profitable direction. A single sound and useful contribu tion to one side or the other of any question of current politics-the Silver bill, civil service reform, railroad monopoly, capital and labor, or a half score of other matters, would have done more for their cause than years of empty agitation. What is wanted on the part of these reformers is some little evidence of an inclination to study questions of government, and of ability to form rational opinions upon them.

country school, who asked the pupils what

was meant by gender in nouns and pro-

nouns. As they could not answer, he looked

to the school mistress for explanation, who

What Business Shall He Go Into?

A young man who wants to make a start in life, but who has no very definite idea of what sort of work to lay his hand to, comes to us for advice in his perplexity. How shall we answer a correspondent who thus puts his case?

"Sin-I am about to become the possessor of a few hun dred dollars, and am at a loss how to increase the amount I would like to go into business, but know hardly anything of it. This money is my all in all, and if cannot inves it to advantage I will be quite destitute ifter it is gone. Would you be so kind as to advise a poor after it is gone. Would you be so kind as to advise a poor young man? I thought squeething of buying myself a po-sition in some wholesale house. Would you think it adisable! Do you think it would be better to go into busi ness, and what kind of business? I have an ordinar education, am quite zealous, and I think I would be sue cessful if I had the right kind of a start. All I want is nning. That is, I mean a business that will cay

If a young man who has got to go to work to earn his living spends much time in balancing the advantages of different occupations and in trying to find one which will suit his taste, he is apt to pass by opportunities he might profitably improve The best thing for him to do is to take the first respectable employment that comes to his hand, do all he can to acquit himself well in it, and be on the lookout to selze any better one that comes in his way.

Especially is this true of a young man like our correspondent, who seems to have fitted himself for no particular occupation, and who stands in need of a general business education. Unless he learns how to do something well, and adds to his little capital in money the far more valuable capital of knowledge of some trade or business, he will always be one of those members of society who earn a precarious living because they have no special skill for which there is a steady demand.

Just now business of all sorts is surprisingly active, and in many departments of it production must be pushed to its utmost limit to meet the calls of purchasers. A young man who wishes to fix himself, and who has industry, integrity, and intelligence, ought to be able now, if at any time, to find an outlet for his energies. But until he has learned how to make his services valuable to his employers, he cannot expect to get much pay. While he is obtaining his tuition, he must make up his mind to be satisfled with small wages, looking forward t greater gains when he shall have acquired the knowledge and the skill and secured the confidence which will entitle him to a larger salary.

In no trade and in no business is there ever a permanent lack of demand for firstrate workmen. Though a young man, or an old one, may err in imagining himself indispensable to his employers, he may make himself so useful to them by the intelligent and faithful performance of his duties that they will be loth to exchange him for another whom they have not so thoroughly tried, and who has no demonstrated his fitness for the place, Except in times of extraordinary business depression, men who render something better than eye service, whose judgment and fidelity can be trusted, and who keep at work industriously without the necessity of close supervision, are not likely to be hunt ing for situations. The places want them

just as much as they want the places. Unfortunately, however, the proportion of such workmen is not the majority of the whole. Instead of preparing themselves for advancement by doing thoroughly well the things committed to them, very many clerks give their chief interest to other matters than the labor for which they are paid. What they get they spend, and in the process they impair their usefulness to their employers and destroy their own prospects The young men who take pains to keep out of mischief when away from their business, and are prudent in their pleasures, are not the ones who are running about from situation to situation, provided they have indus try and capacity. They may not get rich; but if they exhibit executive ability, acquire an aptitude for their labor, and learn how to set themselves to work, they will be pretty sure to make a fair and steady living. If any of the apprentices rise to fortune, they will be taken from among their number.

Our correspondent will not need to expend any of his small capital in buying his way into a clerkship. Let him hold on to it and put it out at interest, while he goes to work to earn his way without its help; and when he has learned a business in which it can be profitably used, his money, increased in amount, may serve to set him up. He is better off than most young men, for they must start out without any capital at all. except their brains and their industry; and if he knows how to improve his advantages, he ought to be fairly successful.

If he keeps his eyes open and seizes the first chance to learn a business which comes in his way, even if it doesn't suit his tastes exactly and puts on him irksome work, he will be on the road to making a living, and | not to stand out against the law-

will gain'an opportunity to show other people, and demonstrate to himself, what he is fitted for and of what sort of stuff he is made. Almost any business can be made to pay in the end if it is pursued with industry, enterprise, and judgment.

A Presbyterian Minister Agrees with Us. A minister of the Presbyterian Church elsewhere explains that though there are hundreds of churches in that denomination without pastors, they do not lack shepherds because there is a scarcity of Presbyterian preachers. At least one thousand ministers "who have the physical ability and the disposition to be in the regular work of their calling" are without pasterates. There is a plenty of empty pulpits, but the churches are either too small or too poor to support regular preaching, or they do not find among these unemployed elergymen any who suit their notions as to the

sort of pastor they wish. These undesired ministers are so eager to get pulpits that when a vacant church which can afford even a moderate support intimates its desire for a paster, oftentimes from twenty-five to a hundred of them press their claims to the place. The embarrassed church, therefore, is at a loss which to choose among so many, as an employer may be who advertises for a clerk in hard times, and finds his post office box stuffed with applications for the place for a week together.

We agree with our correspondent that, under such circumstances, the Presbyterian churches cannot be expected to give money very liberally for the support of theological education. If the divinity schools cannot turn out a more capable and desirable lot of preachers than they have been doing of late years, they would better be compelled to close up, for a while at least. It is not possible that a thousand ministers would be begging for a chance to preach if they were really fitted for their calling.

The most notable additions to the Presbyterian pulpit of recent years have been seasened pasters and preachers obtained from Scotland and Ireland. When some of the richest and most important churches have sought pasters, they have not looked for them among the graduates of their own theological seminaries, but have picked them out from among the Presbyterian ministers of those countries, and in each case the wisdom of their choice and preference has been made manifest.

The trouble is that the divinity schools here are filled with young men who are obtained at great cost of pains, and who are selected for the sacred calling without special regard to their aptitude for it. The rival seminaries scour the churches to get students, and in their eagerness to fill their benches take rather the weaklings than the strong young men, who generally and almost universally prefer some other occupation than that of the ministry.

Our clerical correspondent agrees with THE SUN in putting a pretty low estimate on the average product of these theological seminaries. " Most of these men that are sent out," he says, "cannot preach a sermen of telerable merit without reading." They can get up, with great labor, a fair composition, and call it a sermon; but they know nothing about arousing the hearts and consciences of an audience, and are able to do no other than mere perfunctory pulpit work. Unable, perhaps, to choose anything to do, or overpersuaded, they set themselves up as indifferent preachers, and expect the churches to support them. They are really a burden on society, whereas if they had been left to earn their living at some other calling than one which required the special gifts of the ministry, they might have earned to support themselves.

The facts to which our very frank and inelligent correspondent bears witness sustain what we have said regarding the decline of interest in theology on the part of coung men of the greatest promise. These theological seminaries, as a rule, take, not the best of the graduates of the collegesthe active minds and the zealous spiritsbut a few of the third and fourth rate men Three years more of study cannot put new brains into their heads, nor can they raise them above their natural level.

The truth is, as this Presbyterian minister affirms, the source of new supplies for Presbyterian pulpits is not one from which the churches can expect to get preachers of the first rank, unless it be by chance. The brightest sons of Presbyterian families in our colleges are not desirous of becoming ministers. They would be doctors, or lawvers, or newspaper writers, engineers, or merchants; but they have no idea of undertaking to preach the faith of their fathers. and it would be a disappointment to their athers if they felt differently.

Why is it, then, that theology and the ministerial profession are so distasteful to

No Mercy All Around.

these young men?

The press, generally, is unusually, and it eems to us unnecessarily, harsh in sumoing up the character of the late Recorder HACKETT. He is strongly condemned for his severity toward persons convicted in his

One thing is pretty certain: the Recorder was never more unmerciful in his treatment or sentence of any convict than some of our steemed contemporaries are in their treat-

Before starting for church, to-day, make sure that you haven't forgotten your pocketook. This is Hespital Sunday,

As misery loves company, it is a belated consolation for the wretched weather that pre-valled here before Christmas to learn by cable that up to that date London had been buried in a fog for weeks, the Thames having been covored with it for eighteen days. But the cable does not fully report the facts, since a London correspondent, writing on the 13th, at near, says the city ad then been in an intense darkness for four jours-postmen delivering their letters with lanterns, and cabs, carriages, and carts mostly carrying lighted lamps.

"Utter arrogance and folly," was the put ic comment of a distinguished Brooklyn Doc or of Divinity on BERCHUR's public tirade against the American Bible Society.

The Dutch Boers of the Transvanl have now made a second mistake. Their first mistake was in waiting until Cerrwaro was overcome ofore making up their minds whether to strike for independence; their second was in delaying taneously with the news that the latter chief is on his way to Cape Town, a captive, come till ings of a Br.t. h proclamation prohibiting any seditious meetings in the Transvaal.

CARL SCHURZ cannot be well pleased at ceing the cause of the Poneas befriended in the great cities of the East, after he has elaborately argued that their wrongs all originated before he undertook the management of the Indians. The present move touches wrongs committed against them under Cant. Schurz.

Even a DE GOLVER GARFIELD sometimes gives good counsel. Witness the Ohio ex-preacher's warning to the Maine Republicans WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The Ministerial crisis in France has been the leading topic of discussion in Europe during the past week. Everybody had expected that the question would be settled as se Christmas was over. But the leaders of the orchestra and the musicians seem still unable to agree, M. de Freycinet and M. Waddington have each been called upon several times to construct a new Cabinet, and neither has as yet succeeded. It is now hoped that M. de Freyeinet will be able to form a Cabinet before tomorrow. If not, President Grévy will have to summon M. Jules Simon and dissolve the Chamber of Deputies.

The crisis was precipitated by the withdrawal of M. Le Royer, the Minister of Justice, who, according to the radical organs, was unable to face the interpellation on the application of the amnesty law. Apart from that, he is sick, and wants to retire to the warmer climate of Egypt. His resignation was naturally followed by the retirement of several of the high officials of the Ministry of Justice, including M. René Goblet, the Under Secretary of State. Hence all the trouble and the present probability that a civil engineer and a pupil of the Ecole Polytechnique will become Prime Minister.

M. de Freycinet is an uncommonly able business man; but it remains to be seen whether he will prove competent to manage the unruly political factions of France. For the country at large his appointment ought to prove highly beneficial, for what Frenchmen need above everything else is a practical man well endowed with common sense and of business habits at the head of the Government.

The Emperor of Austro-Hungary is not unlikely to put on a third crown-that of the Kingdom of Bohemia. For the first time since the promulgation of the Constitution of 1867 the Sclavonian and Czech Deputies have consented to take their seats in the Reichsrath at Vienna. This is an event of great political importance for Austro-Hungary. The Sclavonian element is so strong in the empire that it can easily overpower the German voters, and if things continue to drift in the same direction. Hungary and Bohomia will ultimately dictate

the law to the whole of what we now call Austria. For years past the Sclavs and Czechs have claimed the rights of distinct nationalities, and have refused to take part in the legislature of the empire. These rights not being accorded to them, for twelve years their sonts in the imperial Parliament remained vacant. It has not yet been officially announced what are the terms of the stipulation with the Bohemian Deputies, but it is surmised that Francis Joseph will have to go to Prague to be crowned King of Bohemia. He has for years obstinately refused to do this, but he has probably been made to understand at last that a homogeneous Austro-Hungarian empire is Europe's only bulwark against Russian aggression, and that homogeneity is impossible until the Sclavenian, Poish, and Czech elements shall be entirely consolidated with the Hungarian and German por tions of the empire.

In Italy things do not seem to improve much Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose, as will be seen from the Roman correspondence of the London World:

London World:

Feminine influence, I am told, is playing no inconsiderable partial blaham affairs just now. According to Roman guessip, the retreat of Queen Marcheria to the balmy shores of Borolghiers had its original raise in domestic difficulties that seem to point to the fact that the present Kine is in more than one respect the true son of his father. While on the other hand the last Ministerial crisis at Rome was underly profuseded in consequence of the ferrer was underly profuseded in consequence of the ferrer School States and polymers. Benefit is adjusted to the consequence of the ferrer school of the states of the consequence of the ferrer school of the consequence of the ferrer school of the states of the consequence of the second was quite for Foreign Affairs, and everything seemed to be writted by this arrangement, when the write of the Fremier raised an absolute objection, and declared ferreely that she would en no account hear of such a thing; the ground of her opnosition being that her rival would have the use of her opnosition being that her rival would have the use of her opnosition being that her rival would have the use of her opnosition being that her rival would have the use of her opnosition being that her rival would not the Quirinal while she would only be allowed an inferior residence. And she won the day, too.

The cable recently reported that on one of King Humbert's hunting expeditions the gendarmes who preceded him enountered a crowd which refused to disperse and fired on the gendarmes. This shows that the common people are not particularly fond of the young

In Paris the weather has reduced the markets o something like a state of siege. Milk, vegetables and fish are at a premium, and on several occasions it has been impossible to procure these necessities at any price. Street cars omnibuses and cabs are at a standstill, and the snow has been too soft for sleighing. One of the few persons who braved the weather last week was Don Carlos, who drove daily in the ois in a phaeton drawn by four mules.

Paris is not nearly as well protected against bad weather as New York. Several theatres were obliged to close their doors, owing to the heavy fall of snow which filled the streets and comotion almost impossible. At the Châtelet, where " La Vénus Noire" is still the attraction, the performance had to be stopped because the animals which appear in the piece ould not be brought from the Jardin d'Aclimation. Other theatres, however, remained pen, and the Vaudeville and the Opera were full every night.

The great sensation of Paris at the present moment is the course of cloquent sermons which Fère Didon, an eminent Dominican, is reaching at the Church of Saint Philippe de Roule. All fashionable Paris flocks there every unday to hear him inveigh against the impiety of the men who want to make divorlegal. France is still, no matter what Radicals or Atheists may say, a Roman Catholic country, and by far the greater part of the people believe marriage to be a sacrament sanctifying a contract which cannot be annulled or ended excopt by death or a judgment of the Pope. The difficulties in the way of obtaining the Pope's approval of a divorce are innumerable; they are as great to-day for the Princess of Monaec as they were three hundred and fifty years ago for Henry the Eighth of England. M. Nacquet, ne present apostle of civil divorce in France, has no easy task before him. The reverend Père Didon is said to have made several converts, among them the famous journalist Emile de Girardin, who, by the way, has written a etter in La Prance announcing his retirement

from the field of militant politics. The question is really a burning one in France at the present moment, for the conjugal aberrations of both husbands and wives have by no means diminished since the fall of the empire. Everybody wants to hear both sides of the question, and Pere Didon's church is crowded not only by Roman Catholics, but by Protestants of various denominations and even

by Jews.

The only people who seem to take kindly to this hyperborean weather in France are the Russians. Their grand dukes are as plenty in the French capital as flics round a heap of augur. These dukes as well as the Russian nobility generally do not seem to be firm be-lievers in the stability of the Caur's rule, or else hey must be imbued with Nihilistic ideas, for they are investing all their spare cash in the shares of large Paris dry goods houses, such as the Magasin du Louvre and the Bon Marché. When the Czar hauls them over the coals for their want of patriotism, they xcuse themselves on the plea of economy; their wives and daughters get their wearing uparel at cost price as share colders. One of the rand dukes went even further than buying ry goods shares. He went into the real estate iness, bought land on the shores of an inlet of the Bay of Biscay, and is now busy persuading his noble kinsfolk that the situation is the most admirable and -alubrious in southern Euope. The depreciation of the rouble makes that position of Russians out of their own country s unpleasant as that of Americans abroad was when gold was at one hundred and fifty pre-mium. Besides this deterioration of their currency, remittances grow fewer and further be-tween, and Nihillists and police spies are working as earnestly abroad as at home. The poor Empress, who is lying sick and helpless at annes is greatly annoyed by the detectives, who see in every stranger a king or queen

That France also has her Belknaps was shown by the recent trial of M. Radouant, ex-Chef de Bureau at the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. One of the principal witnesses was a Mme. Van Der Berghe, a Dutch woman of great beauty, who had been Radouant's mistress, and to whom he had

lent large sums of public money. He maintained that the money thus loaned was his own but the evidence was conclusive enough to show that he had obtained it by misappropriating the public funds. At all events, the jury found him guilty, and he has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment and a fine of one hundred francs.

The ex-Queen Isabella is very popular in Paris, but she seems to have been the innocent cause of an unseemly disturbance at the grand rehearsal given at the Hippodrome on the occasion of the Mur cia fête. Her ex-Majesty was received with loud cheers, and whenever the crowd threatened to inconvenience her, there were cries of 'Vivo la Reine" and "Place & la Reine," When she ascended the royal tribune the Spanish concert began. The opening number was a Castilian march, and the performance ended with 'La Marseillaise," which was played at the Queen's express desire. The fote had been arranged by Conservative journalists, who, of course, strongly object to that revolutionary air, and many of the persons present hissed vigorously. This led to differences of opinion, and one gentleman, after expostulating on the impropriety of bissing strangers, who were merely offering a compliment, went so far as to chal lenge one of the hissers. It was rumored that the expostulator was M. Duhamel, the private

secretary of M. Grévy.

Mr. Spurgeon, the famous London preacher, is seriously ill at Mentone. Not only is his bodily health affected, but his spirits are much depressed. As he expressed it in a letter to his congregation, he is without "either brain to think or heart to write." Mr. Spurgeon is only in his forty-sixth year, but his life has been one of great mental excitement, and the constant

strain is now telling upon him. Adelina Patti has bought up all the rights that her ex-husband, the Marquis de Caux, possessed over her for \$200,000, and can now sing in Paris or wherever else she wishes. In fact, she is already advertised to appear at the Gaité on next Valentine's Day, when the opera is to be " La Traviata." The subscription already amounts to \$80,000, so that the Dies has

probably made a good bargain with the Marquis. The English War Office has issued a circular fixing the sums to be paid to officers who have lost their property while on duty. The schedule rates are very low, as may be inferred from the fact that \$500 is the highest compensation allowed for the loss of a charger, and that only when it is the " first charger" of a General. Remuneration for uniforms, camp equipages, and clothes is fixed on a similar niggardly basis, and the survivors of Isandula, where all the baggage was lost, find themselves considerably out of pocket. N. L. T.

REPUBLICANS AGAINST THE THIRD

The Anti-Grant Movement Becoming Very From the Philadelphia Record.

The Union League of Philadelphia, as a whole, is not for Gen. Grant as a third-term candidate, and some of the independent-thinking members have served notice on the more stalwart of their fellows that if Grant is nominated by the Republicans in June next their support cannot be expected. For some time past a quiet canvass has been made of the solid members of the organization—the business men and those who are in no way identified with politics, so far as officeholding or expectation of office is concerned.

A self-appointed committee of six has been at work, and the result of their labors is such as to startle the thinking people. One member has obtained the sentiment of eighty of his fellow members, and of these more than two-thirds, including some of the most prominent members, have declared themselves as decidedly opposed to a third term for Gen. Grant. An other member has learned that, of one hundred whom he has personally taked with, about eighty per cent. are against the third term movement.

A number of meetings have been held with-

whom he has personny taken win, anomine ightly per cent, are against the third term movement.

A number of meetings have been held within the past three weeks of the anti-third-termers, and they are prepared in case a meeting should be called of the League to record the sentiment of its members on the question, to come forward and produce arguments to show why Grant should not be nominated. Further than this, they declare themselves ready to meet the Grant party at any time, and even should they fail to outvote them, hold that the fact of a respectable minority showing itself as against a third term would be sufficient warning to the politicians that it would be hazardous to carry out their scheme for the renomination of the General.

"Should Grant and Bayard be nominated," said one of the leaders of the anti-third-term party, "then we would almost to a manyote for Bayard. Should Grant and Tildea be nominated, at least fifty per cent, of us would not vote at all. We have no choice for President—some of us lean to Sherman, a few to Blaine, and the rest are for any one but Grant. It is in part the same element which headed the Bristow movement in 1875, only our ranks have

tow movement in 1875, only our ranks have been strengthened. At the present time we are in correspondence with leading independent Republicans throughout the country, and soon there will be in existence a chain of organizathere will be in existence a chain of organiza-tions which will extend over the whole United States. We will not be at a loss for newspapers, and will have the support of some of the best and most influential in the country. Ours is an element which cannot be despised or pooh-pooled by the politicians." "Do you object to Grant solely on account of a third term?" asked the Record representa-

"No, sir," was remarked most emphatically.

"We believe Grant the cassest man nominated, but the hardest to elect. We cannot ignore the numerous facts which discraced his administration of the office of President—what Balescek and Belknap did; how the incoming Administration was compelled to cancel contracts which Robeson made the day before he retired from office. The errors are countless, and the discrace—well, I won't say what I intended. All these, coupled with the cry against a third term, make us very strong."

Continuing, the gentleman said; "We have not questioned any of the politicians as to their sentiments, because we know that they will do just as they are bidden. If the leaders say Support Grant, they will do it. But if the people sea that there is a wholesome element in the Union League opposed to a third term, they will think for themselves, and Grant will be the worst whipped man in the country." No. sir," was remarked most emphatically.

Hamila Counting the Days. From the Philodelphes Times.

Probably no man in Congress has such a dislike for Mr. Hayes as Senator Hamilio. He keeps such an accurate account of the passage of time that he can tell to a day how long Mr. Hayes will remain President of this great country. A Democratic Senator approached am a few days are and said, "Well, brother Hamber iow much longer must we have that fellow in the Whit House?" Quick as lightning Hamlin answered, "Just fourteen months and states days, damn him?"

A Sea Captain's Story. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I notice

in Tux Ses of five 21 that an accident has happened to the steam yacht Henriette-breaking the shaft, I believe In this particular case retribution has followed swiftly On the 11th of Theoretics, on the passage from New York to Aspiravall, the Chylic broke her shart and lost her propeller overheard. Our only course was to get to west ward, in the track or passing Meanury. On the 12th the steam yards Lee Folde vroised our laws, less than two miss off, sheering southwest, the Chylic their reaching in shout W. W. wind north. I made against of distress bit 5th passed on, taking no notice of the English of distress bit 5th passed on, taking no notice of the English the theoretic hove to make current. That been burning distress sizens and fire war in in reachest 1 based to the Cardian to work by us until developed in the Cardian to work by us until developed the following the firewar in the cardian to work by us until developed the following the firewar and this current of the cardian laws and this distribution from the Cardian Laws of the Cardi a the 11th of December, on the passage from New York Inc. Civide.

I shecreby loops that colone will rever have the misfor-time to meet this incherly began account on the ocean.

Those II. Mosros,

Nourous, Va., Dec. 23.

Why the Czar is Angry with the Helr to the From the London World

There is once more a coolness between the

Died in her 110th Year.

New Brunswick, Dec. 26 .- Margaret Nugent's ge, when the United States census takers were about in \$70, was given at 100 years. Margaret then had a dulial daughter whose flial care might have preserved her the for another decade. But this good daughter was the day a fall down stairs about two years ago, and Margaret died on Christmas Day.

A Centenarian's Death.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Mrs. Clara Claviss. aged 103 years, was burned to death last night by the explosion of an oil lamp.

We understand that the great demand for furniture, bedding, pianos. Ar., said containes at John Lynch's ware rooms, 380 34 ser. Self-set. His plan of weekly and monthly payments its great accommodation those who are unable to pay each, yet desire to beautify their homes for New Year's—Ade.

BUNBEAMS.

Newport Unitarians have raised \$30,000 oward a new church. -Overwork was what brought Bishop Gilbert Haven to his present condition. He is not ex-

-The Rev. Edward P. Ingersoll, D. D., of Brooklyn, is wanted in Worcester, Mass. The Gld South Church of that city offers him \$4,000.

-Emanuel Reformed Episcopal Church in ewark owed \$12,500. Brother Kin-ball has visited M and secured plodges for \$7,000 of the amount.

-A Vermont church annually puts up at auction the post of sexton. The man who offers to work for the least money is the successful bidder. -The Duc d'Aumale, in France, recently

had one of his hounds bieseed by a priest, who is said to have sprinkled holy water on the animal. Then Aumale and the dog went hunting. -A correspondent of the Examiner and

Chroniele says there is not a Baptist church in all Montana. Some Baptists are found in the membership of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches -The pastors of the Protestant churches in Quebec are consulting with the brethren of the Y. M. C. A. as to what can be done with the great army of

paupers constantly coming into the city -According to statistics, up to July last, the Methodist Episcopal Church had 96 annual conferences, 11,453 itinerant preachers, and 1,606,837 members and probationers. Since the organization of the church
444 presiding olders and 634,967 members have died.

-The Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon, who ts always preparing some new attraction, now as-nounces to the people of Norwich, Conn., that he will deliver a course of lectures on the excellent things in the Roman Catholic Church which Protestants have occasion to admire and imitate. -A correspondent who has been writing

twenty-five years for the Probation mays that the West-minster Catechiam came over in the Mayflower. The Independent declares this brother guilty of inexembable is-norance, and says: "The Westminster Assembly did not meet until most of those who came over in the Mayflower were dead, and the New England Congregations hurches were very slow to accept it." -When the Rev. S. J. Stewart was pastor

of a Presbyterian church at Zanesville, Ohio, he became uneasy about the decirines, and left in order to take charge of a Congregational church at Fitchburg, Mass.
After laboring for some time in this field he finds himself
quite as ill at ease as he was in his former connection.
So he has retired from amone the Congregationalists with a view of trying his luck for a while among th

-Sir Garnet Wolseley recently accused the missionaries in Eululand of being traders, and of spending so much time and effort in business that they had none left to spend on the unconverted subjects of Cetywayo. Half a dozen missionaries make indiguant reply to this accusation. They say that they had to build houses, and were compelled to buy materials of the natives. Now that their houses are built they have to trade with the natives for supplies of food. The natives are glad to get dry goods and trinkets for what they sell the missionaries. The Zuius are by no means quick to embrace the Christian religion.

-One of the most pleasant and least ostentations of the charities of the season is that deviced and managed by a wealthy lady of Philadelphia. That lady inst vear visited the stables of one of the principal street raitroads and gave each driver and conductor a pair of warm gloves and a scart. This year she made a slight variation in her gifts. Each married man received an order for five dollars' worth of groceries, and cach sligle man a knit jacket and a neat necktie. The pres ents are thankfully received by the men. The name of the lady is not known. She is her own almoner, and comes, thickly veiled, in her own carriage, drawn by a pair of very costly horses. The men on the other street railroads wish that such ladies might be heard from es all the city lines.

-The Freeman's Journal is shocked that one Roman Catholic priest of the Archdiocese of Boston should have publicly thanked "a batch of infidel preach ers" for promoting his election to a public school hoard. and that another priest of the same archdiocese should have publicly referred to Leo XIII. as " the old gentlemas in the Vatican." The Hoston Prior, the accredited organ of Archbishop Williams, is also out of favor with our contemporary; at least we infer at much from the fact that the latter recalls a time when the former was "under less infidel direction." Even Archbishop Williams himself seems to come in for a bit of admonition. "We call a halt," says the Freeman Journal. "We are a man of obedience; but, as a man of obedience, others that owe obedience must obey, also. It is because we are a freeman we know how to obey;

Must more be said to stop this scandal ?" -Another pleasant little knock-down-anddrag-out occasion is expected to day in Pittsburgh, in the church to which the Rev. Nevin Woodside has been called, and of which he is trying to be paster. Brother Woodside, having been for a long time a resident of Broub lyn and pastor of a Brooklyn church, carries with him the pugnacious habits of some of the Presbyterians of that churchly city. The trouble last Sunday was that Brother Woodude and another man both undertook to preach from the same pulpit. This proved as impracticable at the attempt sometimes made on railroads for two trains to pass each other on the same track. It Woodside will from the same pulpit. This proved as impracti preach from the pulpit and his opponent from the chois gallery, all may yet be well, the result depending princinaily on who has the loudest voice and the One of the preachers might take for his text." Pence on Earth," and the other respond with "Good will to men." The churco badly needs a new supply of Bibles g been considerably used up in the carnal warfare of

last Sunday.

-The new Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Maryland, the Right Rev. Dr. Pinkney, has begun his sway by inhibiting the Rev. A. G. Mortimer, assistan inister of St. Luke's Church, Baltimore. It seems that he Rev. Mr. Mortimer, an English eleggyman, who went to Baltimore from Philadelphia, is too High Church in his views and practices to sait the notions of flishop Pinkney; hence this sudden action on the part of the latter. Until the sentence of inhibition is removed, the Hev. Mr. Mertimer cannot lawfully administer the sacra-ment, preach, or publicly recite the offices of the Church ment, preach, or publicly recite the offices of the Church within the boundaries of the discess of Waryland. In announcing the Bishep's action to his astonished congregation, the rector of 8t Luke's, the Rev. Dr. Rankin, used very plain lan-ruage. "I will not trust myself at this time," he said, "to say all that I think mut feel at this strange action. I must, however, give expression to the profound grief I feel that a clergyman in good standing, of exsited character and unusual gifts, one, too, who came among us at my instance to reheve me somewhat of my heavy labors, should have been subjected to such an indignity. An inhibition is a most serious act. IS should never be reserted to except under the most stris gent circumstances, and after the follest investigation In this instance I am entirely free to say I think it un-wise, unkind, uncharitable, unjust."

-Father Benson, one of the founders of the Order of St. John the Evangelist, has come to this country on a visit, and is at St Clement's Protestant Episcopai Church in Philiadelphia. He is Vicar of the parish of Clowley St. John. in Stored, England. He is an elderly gentleman of genial manners, with closelycharry genicinan of genial manners, with closely-triminal gray hair, smoothly shaven face, a riceasus-smile, and extremely circical costume. St. Clement's Church and the Church of the Advent in Roston are the only two churches in this country which are made the charge of this Order. The elegation who bring to the Order live more seeing a from the world than other elegation. They do not marry, but are indeed the law of celliars, paversy and obedience, being rightly bound to observe with to observe with exactness all the rules of the Order. These rules are in sympathy with the most advanced ritiation permitted within the bounds of the Projection Episcopal Church. One of the leading features it the work done by the ministers of this trader is the holding of seasons and services of special religious review. These continue for two weeks, and are called "missions." Retreats" are also held. These are seasons of religious retirement and meditation. There is a branch of the retirement and meditation. There is a branch of the Order in Southern India, the leader of which is the omewhat famous Kishub Chunder Sen. Pather Beuson is writing a book descriptive of the work of the Or and setting forth its history. The Low charch this rations have no sympathy with him or his admonstra-

-The Sunday schools which have time to source to-day from their Christmas and New Year festive-ties will spend their study hour in reviewing the lessons of the quarter which now closes. These lessons are from the Fristic to the Hebrews, from the General hystics of James, Peter, and John, and from the Rose of Revelation. They present Jesus Christian that the great light briest, as the object of Christian faith, as the perfect pastern for this life and the perfect Saxiour for the inchesion, and as the King authorized in his heavenly gives the Heaters from the Hook of Revelation represent the heavenly city, and the relevant charged in an ing the Chirms of male. churus of praise. The messages from Royalation are those sent to the seven churches of Asia Muor. through them to the Church at barre of the present is primenized in all who reverently strike and disposed keep the commanding his of the Bible. The control made naily planned for seven years of concerted sould is now completed. Despite all adverse criticismises the seof passages for study, the people of the carrier dominal nations have wenderfully and telephoney kent together to their studies. Religious publications of even orthogohave regularly issued their notes on the levels, and the result has been a will result has been a wholesome stimules to general and particular study. The plan works so well that it is to be continued. The selections of the portions of Scriptist are made by a committee of ministers and lawsers are pointed by the International Sunday School Conventions. which meets every three years. The whole thing is voluntary, and nobody is under obligation to study the lessons selected by the committee, if he thinks he can de better in selecting for himself. The lessons for less begin a new seven years' course, the opening leason being on the birth of the Saviour as recorded in Matthewit, 112.